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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

Locat, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use Instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Our Freakish Volcano.

Bogoslof Island in the Aleutian chain is out of the way of vessels cruising in northwestern waters. Few ships think it worth while to visit the neighborhood, and only an occasional revenue cutter goes out of its way to observe the latest doings of this freak among volcanoes.

From time to time, in recent years, THE Bux has reported the remarkable conduct. of Bogoslof. It was long known only as a little rock in the Aleutian chain about a hundred miles west of Unalaska. It appears to be a chimney which a volcanic vent at the bottom of the sea has lifted above the waters, and it has chiefly been noted for gentle and persistent smoking.

Then a great submarine eruption thrust a new Bogoslof six hundred feet into the air. It was over half a mile from the old one, and, during the weeks it was building above the sea, ashes from its flery crater were sifted for hundreds of square miles around. The following year there was fresh news to report. Across the stretch of water between New and Old Bogoslof a narrow isthmus onnecting them came into view, and clouds of steam and smoke were pouring from numerous fissures in the sides of the new volcano; while Old Bogoslof, astonished by the strange happenings in its neighborhood, had lapsed into inactivity.

Every succeeding visit to our new volcano has revealed fresh changes. The latest report, by Capt. TANNER, just published at Washington, says the volcano has lost a hundred feet in height. Very likely the upper part of the rock has been knocked off in some unusual outburst. The isthmus has entirely disappeared, but a spit from the mountain now juts into the sea several hundred feet to the west. Vessels can sail between the two volcanoes where a year ago a land bridge barred the way. The outline of the new volcano has also changed, and smoke and dust are still issuing from its sides and summit.

Bogoslof is certainly doing its best to change the topography of our Pacific domain. It is interesting to hear of the changes that occur, but it is not a nice place to linger at. Nobody knows when the unexpected may happen, and it is better to be out of range when it comes.

The Majestic and Her Mates.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact about the launch of the Majestic at Portsmouth, the other day, was the evidence it afforded of the rapidity with which naval construction is now carried on in England. She is an enormous barbette battle ship, 390 feet long, 75 feet in extreme breadth, and with a mean draught of 27% feet, displacing 14.900 tons; and yet, although her keel had been laid only on Feb. 5, 1894, she touched the water Jan. 81, 1895, the interval being five days less than a year.

Her sister ship, the Magnificent, which was launched at Chatham on Dec. 19 last, was also a wonder of rapid construction. her keel having been laid Dec. 12, 1898; but the Majestic now beats that record. While these two vessels are the largest British war ships afloat, there are others of the same class coming along, including the Mars, the Jupiter, the Cæsar, the Hannibal, the Prince George, the Illustrious, and the Victorious. To find such ships, of about 15,000 tons displacement, built up from the keel plates, ready for launching, in about a year, certainly justifies the recent statement of a British authority that England can wait to see what new ships her rivals annually authorize, and then design and complete ahead of them vessels suited to meet them.

These battle ships of the Majestic type carry four 12-inch, twelve quick-fire 6-inch. sixteen 12-pounder, and twelve 3-pounder guns; are to make 16 knots with natural and 17% with forced draught, and have partial belts of Harveyed steel armor. They are not equal in weight of armament or armor protection to our trio of the Indiana class, which have but 10,288 tons displacement, but they are designed to be faster and to have a greater steaming radius. A closer parallel to them is furnished by our Iowa, of 11,410 tons displacement, which carries four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch, and six rapid-fire 4-inch, with twenty 6-pounders, six 1-pounders, and four Gatlings in the secondary battery.

The new British battle ships, it must be remembered, follow directly upon eight others almost as large, of over 14,000 tons displacement: the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Repulse, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, Hood, and Empress of India. These latter carry four 18%-inch guns, ten rapidfire 6-inch, thirty-five smaller pieces, and seven torpedo tubes.

There are also in construction the pair of 14,200-ton protected cruisers, Powerful and Terrible, with their enormous 25,000 horse power each at natural draught, and scores of other vessels, big and little. It is well to note these facts, now that the bill for our more modest provision of battle ships and torpedo boats is before Congress.

Tenement House Property.

The dangerous consequences of attempting to interfere with the selfishness of property for the furtherance of altruistic philanthropy are indicated by a decided decline in the value of tenement house property since Mr. GILDER'S Commission made twenty-one recommendations for the further increase of the already great and peculiar expenditures upon it required by law.

For a long time past tenement house property has been avoided by the run of investors in real estate. Rents upon it cannot be collected without a severity in exacting justly that the Republicans ought to have their payment from poor people that the largest share, because they furnished is disagreeable to most men. The report of the largest lot of votes. But the left and Mr. GILDER'S Commission recites that the forgotten are not to be consoled with juspoorer the tenement houses the higher is the | tice. That is to be had in court. What they return they yield on the investment, but if want is office. it were not so nobody would endure the trouble and annoyance of owning them. As | souls of the stalwart Republicans who would | Mr. Derew, for instance, could not take | it is, they usually belong to estates or cor- almost rather see their own kind of Repeteporations which have agents for collecting | licans neglected than a weak-kneed brother their rents, or to individuals accustomed to | decorated ! We hope that Superintendent dealing with the kind of people who inhabit BYENES will not find it necessary to call the of much greater permanent profit to him CLAUS and CHARLES NORDHOFF.

ties imposed upon tenement house landlords | ble in and about the City Hall. The crowd inspection under them, are already harass-The lower the rent, of course, the presumptively the more likely it is to be complained of officially, and the greater the difficulty and relative expense of keeping it in repair and in first-rate sanitary condition, because of the unclean and disorderly habits of the occupants. For instance, a large real estate owner who was subjected to complaint found that, without his knowledge, some of his Italian tenants occupying a basement had piled up manure about it in

order to get greater warmth. Landlords will not bear such trials unless they are indemnified for the annoyance by a larger return on their investment. The greater cost of the superior tenement houses necessitates larger rents even to yield a lower rate of interest; and consequently the poorer people are excluded from them. Even if they could pay the advance they would be undesirable for the landlord because their uncleanliness would make them obnoxious to the rest of the tenants. The most model of tenement houses speedily runs down if such people are admitted to it, and it is not long before their kind alone can be induced to inhabit it. An improved tenement house rather attracts a better quality of tenants, people able to pay better rents, than corrects the bad habit of an inferior quality. It appeals to a much smaller deand than the tenement houses which Mr. GILDER's Commission finds so objectionable, it pays less on the investment, and it runs down and becomes less profitable if the expenditure on it is not large and continuous.

Hence the dread of further expense and more and greater annoyances excited by the recommendations of that Commission is having the consequence of influencing people to get rid of tenement house investments. While real estate generally is going up in the market, they are falling off notably, and capital is dissuaded from the erection of the better quality of houses which the philanthropic Commission is endeavoring to increase. If its recommendations are carried out in legislation, the poor will suffer instead of being benefited. The supply will not increase with the demand and hence bigher rents will result and for their greater annoyances the landlords of existing houses will demand an additional compensation represented in the higher rate of interest on their present reduced cost, or rents not less than those now charged.

A Revolution to Please Goff.

The more closely the details of the GOFF grab are examined, the more dangerous, unjustifiable, and oppressive its features appear. One of these especially deserves considerate attention. The custody of untried indictments found against defendants awaiting trial, either in prison or on bail, has in the past been vested in the District Attorney, the prosecuting officer of the county. The law compels him to try offences, and his failure to do this within a reasonable time makes him subject to removal by the Governor under charges. Recently the rule regarding indictments has been changed and the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions (the patronage of which Court GOFF seeks to grab) is now the custodian.

Goff's bill proposes to make the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, as well as every one else in it, deputies, interpreters, stenographers, and attendants, subject to GOFF: and the latter would thus become the responsible custodian of every untried indictment found or pending against any defendant. There are several thousand such indictments.

No such power was ever before given, no such power was ever proposed to be given, to one man anywhere in the United States. except under martial law or the rule of a vigilance committee.

It would be for GOFF, instead of the District Attorney, to say who should and who should not, or rather who could or who could not, be tried.

GOFF a judicial officer, exempt from re moval except by the dilatory process of trial by impeachment.

The GOFF grab must be beaten. What it proposes is practically a judicial dictatorship, superseding the rule of law and order in New York city.

The Reform Round-up.

which the Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG is expected to begin to make everybody happy that voted for him, and to succeed perhaps in making a good part of his supporters sore of soul. This day inaugurates the period of appointments. Leaving out of account the four Police Commissionerships, twenty-seven lush and julcy jobs may be given out to the just or the unjust to-day. Twenty-seven obese offices! But to be distributed among how many elements and amid what a war of those elements. Try and reckon up the number of the links of the chain by which Supporting him with various degrees of ing PLATT, Union League, and MILHOL-LAND, with sixteen or more other shades of machine and anti-machine; the anti-Tammany Democracy (O'BRIEN'S); the State Democracy (GRACE's); the German-American Reformers that clutch at TAMsen's whiskers; the civil service reform German-American Reformers that follow SCHURZ of Pocantico; the Confederated ent Counties, the Latin-Americans, the Hebrew Republicans, the Irish Republicounting the sixteen unexpressed and persupport, and have a right to expect to be remembered now that lunch is ready. Even leaving out the parsons and making no additions for defective counting, there are twentyseven places to be given to sixteen organizations, all of which are perfectly sure that they made Mr. STRONG Mayor. Only 1,687 offices for each one; and the Republicans howl for them all, and the Mayor says very

And what shall keep confusion from the

by the building and sanitary laws and the | will be enormous, the passions of the spectators thoroughly aroused, and the lately allied forces may fight among themselves. poorer is the quality of the tenement, and Above all, strict watch must be kept upon the German-Americans and the Mugwumps. They are very dangerous when pos sessed by the rage of office. It would be a helpful idea to have Dr. PARKHURST, mounted on a white borse and carrying a white wand, ride up and down before the steps of the City Hall, counselling moderation. To be sure, he seems to have none himself, but he may be the cause of it in others; nor does it necessarily follow that a man may not assist in keeping the peace because he cannot hold his own peace. The Committee of Seventy and the Union Leaguers are very handsome, but they had better keep out of the way. Their presence might infuriate the crowd. If the Hon. THOMAS RONAN, equally renowned in the Union League and on the Bowery, should mount a Broadway cable car and address the assembled multitude, a good effect might be produced; and if the Hon. PEACH DEPEW, better known as the Tom RONAN of the Fifth avenue, should plant himself on the cupola, weather permitting, and wave a white flag, the tumult might be calmed. Of course, the probability is that Mr. PLATT has a force of heavy-footed reserves from Owego that he will bring up in case of an actual encounter. It has been suggested that members of the City Club and the Reform Club wear blue and silver tam o'shanters, so that they may be recognized, and the danger of trampling them may be averted. The Goo Goo clubs have organized a commissary and ambulance service for the Mail street side of the field, and veal sandwiches and ice-cold lemonade can be obtained by all having certificates of membership, at the mail wagons that will be used by the Goo Goos as a tem-

> porary stand. Mr. GRACE'S Democracy will wear white satin mantles, with this inscription in gold

The STECKLERS and others, with more STECKLERS than others, will form on the Park row side at S A. M. sharp, each man wearing a violet in token of the shrinking sensitiveness of the organization, and its reluctance to taking up the responsibility of public office. The Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN will ride down Broadway in a six-inhand, festooned with daisies and lilles of the valley. Sheriff TAMSEN, in rapid pursuit of his own whiskers, swimming fleetly before him in the too eager breeze, will positively appear in his full robes of office, including a swallowtail overcoat of ermine and sealskin and otter skin half boots. He will be followed, it is estimated, by at least ten thousand German-American Reformers, bearing cornflower banners with the legend:

" Hoch der Tamsen:

Was der Teufel! The reformers will wear long-tailed overcoats of the color of Munich beer, Pilsnercolored trousers, tan shoes with Germansilver tips, mufflers of liver-sausage hue, and two hats, one in the hand, the other on the mouth. The Civil Service Association will have two trucks and a carryall, and will examine all applicants free of charge. The Latin-American Union will be preceded by a detachment of tamale men, two hundred and fifty weak. It will be a great demonstration, a great parade. No doubt of that. But for the reputation of the town. the good of all concerned, and the future welfare, it may be the salvation, of reform, we hope that there will be no unseemly language, and, above all, no violence. It would be sad indeed for all who, like us, treasure tenderly the great words of reform. if quarrels should arise between the members of the coalition that has coalesced in so noble, unselfish, patriotic a spirit for the public advantage. We entreat them not to imperil that sacred cause by misunder standings and mellays about the division of the swag. Be calm; remember that Mayor STRONG is doing the best he knows how, and don't objurgate him or crack your brothers in the eye. Follow the example of civic

The Public Offices.

A reporter of the New York Times having asked Mayor STRONG how many appointments he intended to make this week, the Mayor replied thus:

"I would not tell if I knew; but, to be perfectly frank, I do not know how many men I can get by that time. I find there are a great many men who do not want to serve the city. Of course, there are plenty want to serve the city. Of course, there are plenty of men willing and anxious to serve, but some of This is the great, the official day on the men I want are not willing to work for the city at the salaries of the offices."

If men do not want to serve the city, they are also men whom the city does not want in its service. Nobody wants to hire a servant who has to be urged to take the place as if he were doing a favor to the employer by accepting the stipulated wages. Everybody wants servants who want the places, and consequently will work to the best of their ability in order to keep them.

The salaries paid to municipal officers, and public officers generally, are not high. Many of them are low as compared with the Mr. STRONG was swung into the City Hall. abilities requisite for the proper discharge of the duties of the offices. The same order strength were the Republicans, compris- of ability may command twice or even five times the pay, in private places; and it frequently happens that men who have demonstrated in the public employment that they were possessed of it are secured for private enterprises at very much greater pay. Sometimes, also, competent men are prevented from taking public offices offered them, because the salaries are so much less than the incomes they are making privately. Goo Goos, the City Club, the Independ- They cannot go into the public service with out a pecuniary sacrifice they are reasonably unwilling to make. For instance, apcans, the Mugwumps, the Committee of pointments as Justices of the Supreme Seventy, and the Hon. OLIVER SUMNER | Court of the United States have been de-TEALL. Here are at least sixteen, without clined by distinguished lawyers because the salary of \$10,000 a year is very much less haps inexpressible shades of Republicanism | than the income of their private practice. in the Chamber of Commerce. Probably For the same reason nominations to the celving higher pay. The honor was great. but they could not afford, or were unwilling, to take it at such a pecuniary cost.

> The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, however, have not suffered because inability to get men of distinguished legal and judicial eminence to serve in Neither has the moderate pay of public officers generally, elective and appointed, resulted in compelling the people to with many men of ambition for its lesser pay. the place of Mr. CLEVELAND without a pecuniary sacrifice and without disturbing and destroying relations which are a source

does not deny that he would like to have the opportunity of making the sacrifice, which a Republican nomination for the office might give him. Because the salary of the Vice-President and of a Cabinet officer is only \$8,000, of a Senator and of a Representative in Congress only \$5,000, the people have never been obliged to get along with men in those offices whose ability would command no higher reward elsewhere. They have always had a chance to make their selection among the best timber, and if they took an inferior quality the fault was their own entirely.

So, too, has it been in the subordinate

offices of the Government, whether Fed-

eral, State, or municipal. They have been filled by men of a high order of ability. and such men are always obtainable for them, even anxious to get them. They are not places which go begging. Undoubtedly, as Mayor STRONG says, there are many men who do not want to serve the city, either because they have no ambition for municipal office in itself, or because the pay is too small for them; but for those reasons they are not the men who are to be desired in the places. The man is not desirable who feels or pretends that he must condescend in accepting public service, or who assumes that he would be putting the people under obligation to him by taking a public office. If he does not want it, there is a plenty who do want it, and among them many men fully as competent for it as he. Down in the Chamber of Commerce, for Instance, there is supposed to be a superfluity of ability and integrity which would be priceless in the public service, yet that body money a rapid transit scheme, into which not one of its members would put a cent of his own money, as to which none of them could have any knowledge justifying him in giving such an assurance, for no scheme had been formed upon which he could express a judgment. It is obvious, therefore, that Mayor STRONG will have to go elsewhere than to the Chamber of Commerce to get municipal officers entitled to the public confidence.

Wherever he goes he can get desirable officers only among the men who take the places from an ambitious desire to serve the public and gain the consequent distinction, with such pecuniary reward as the places afford. His difficulty will not be in finding good men, willing and anxious to serve, but in selecting officers as competent for their places as those whom he will retire.

Nordhoff Pronounces the Sentence.

After a long interval of say-nothing on the part of Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF of Coronado, Cal., that eminent expert in Hawaiian affairs comes forward with a column of advice to President Dole. It appears that Mr. NORDHOFF has judicially reviewed, at Coronado, the news reports of the recent insurrection in behalf of LILIUOKALANL the swart goddess of his imagination, and in better days the Queen of his loyal heart. But Mr. NORDHOFF is now acting as a judge, not as an admirer or even as a partisan. The tone of his opinion, or decision, or rendering, or whatever it may be called, is carefully divested of the least trace of personal emotion. There is not a tremor in his voice as he puts on the black cap and sternly announces his conclusions:

"I have read carefully the very full reports of the rials of the insurrectionists contained in a file of Honciulu newspapers, which came to me by the last mail. The court was a military court, but it is clear from the circumstantial reports of its proceedings that the members acted throughout with care for justice. " I am not ready to say it would not be a proper and

" I don't suppose myself that the Dong Government

will hang any of the condemned, but it certainly ought to expel them from the country. I mean the white men and such half-breeds as Wilcox and Nowlkix; though Wincox could, I think, be hanged amid gen-

As to the Queen, considering that she allowed dynamite bombs to be stored in her house, and al lowed her personal aid and friend Nowlein to engage in this absurd attempt, she is at the mercy of the This enormous power would not be exercised by Goff subject to the danger of more than you can get, but like him, try to. ment to which she has given her aflegiance."

> Hanging for the white rebels, particularly WILCOX, and deportation for "the Queen" such is the sentence pronounced by Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF, on the bench at Coronado. There is nothing more remarkable in the whole mass of published literature on the Hawaiian question. His judicial intel- once, Money in it? Aye, millions, lect alone speaks; but with what a strain upon his heart, as he bids that palpitating organ Be still! Can this be the same CHARLES NORDHOFF

who, as the friend and confederate of Sir CLAUS SPRECKELS and Paramount BLOUNT, worked so hard and wrote so copiously to discredit President Dot.E and his Government with the American people, and to preserve royal honors for the woman whom he now, as a judge, condemns to exportation? NOWLEIN and CUMMINGS and ASHFORD and the rest, including even the abhorred WIL-COX, whom Mr. NORDHOFF would like to see hanged "amid general applause," were only working for that which NORDHOFF and his friends sought to accomplish by different means. Why, it is less than twenty months since Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF sent to the New York Herald this report of the tribute of respect and gratitude paid to him, as he sailed away from Honolulu, by the friends of the woman he now sentences to deportation, and of the misguided men upon whom he imposes the death penalty. We quote from a letter written by the Coronado BRUTUS on June 28, 1893:

"If anything were needed to give you assurance of the unpopularity of the annexation rulers, it may be found in the spontaneous public demonstration in honor of Mr. SPRECKELS and myself, which took place yesterday on the departure of the steamer

"I received notice some weeks ago that whenever I should propose to leave for the United States a formal demonstration would be given. This I forbade, but as it was known that not only I and my daughter but dozen of Mr. Spruckella's friends would sail on this steamer, a great crowd, native and foreign, assembled on the wharf, bringing wreaths of flowers in the there are sixteen others that will have to be reckoned with, besides the parsons, who gave Reother Strong such intense and fanatical practice, and by Judges of lower courts reent were very touching. As the steamer hauled out the great company assembled gave three cheers for the Heroid and your correspondent, and three hearly cheers for President CLEVELAND and the United States.

and three more for CLACE SPRECKELS and his son." Who made up that great crowd which covered Mr. Nonumoff with wreaths of flowers in the pleasant native manner, and cheered him again and again along with GROVER CLEVELAND and CLAUS SPRECKELS and his son? Certainly not the missionaries' sons, put up with inferior ability in them. The the adherents of the unpopular and misability of public officers has always aver- chievous oligarchy against which NORDHOFF aged as high as that in private places of had written columns and columns of arguqual responsibility, if not higher. The dis- ment, invective, and abuse. No; but in all nction of holding public office compensates | probability Nowlein was there in that great company, and Wilcox, too; and we are very much mistaken if from the tallest turret of the royal residence there did not flutter the lace handkerchief of LILICOKA-LANI herself, waving a grateful adicu to Sir

them. Moreover, the peculiar responsibili- reserves out, but there may be serious troughthan the salary of the President. Yet he I It is surprising, but it is grand. "I, Ho-

tor, collign manus!" said BRUTUS, pointing THE APPROPRIATIONS AND THE out the condemned so near and dear to his throbbing beart.

A highly accomplished man of letters, and a noteworthy gentleman of Louisiana, was Mr. CHARLES GAVARRE, who has died in New Orleans, at the age of 90. He was a praceful learned, and charming writer, whether he turned his mind to history or romance or biography or the law or politics. His "History of Louisia as attractive a book as his "Romance of Louisiana," and his works upon Louisiana under Spain and under France are as pleasing as his novels, At various times of his life he rendered service in the Legislature of his native State and on the bench and in other public offices; but he was always primarily a literary man. He was a genial spirit, a broad thinker, a careful author. and a man of unique personality. There never was another like him in Louisiana, and we do not know where we could look for a man of his kind, at once as free from vanity and as eminent for talent. Perhaps the American author to whom he bore the most resemblance in disposition and genius, as well as in his work, was WASHINGTON INVING.

It was but two years after our acquisition of oulsiana from France that he was born there. THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS President and AARON BURN was Vice-President at the time of his birth. It was a long and valuable life that this American lived.

The Gascogne's performance illustrates a very cheering fact. She shows that in herself a fallure of her machinery she endured the extreme test in becoming helpless in a great blow and remaining uninjured through it. high as it may, a ship like the Gascogne is safe so far as any strain may be put thereby upon her structure, or as regards the danger of unanimously commended to the people as an absolutely safe investment of the city's mark that he wondered how people could rest happy ashore when a gale blow down shutters and chimneys on their heads, while at sea everything was snug and safe, has a substantial basis of reason. A good ship at sea is practically safe, except for the danger of collision and fire and in view of the wonderful fate of the Captain and the reputed end of the Naronic, of capsizing. But capsizing can be reasonably put out of calculation.

It is very satisfactory to reflect upon this quality of security in ships. As they develop to the enormous mass of the modern giants, they still maintain an all-sufficient factor of strength and stability.

While we long for the liberation of Cuba, and have always justified the struggles of its patriotic sons against Spanish despotism, we must refrain from backing up some of the men who start out, from time to time, to raise funds in this country for the "Cuban cause." Even if they are honest and well meaning, they may not be clear sighted or practical, and may not cossess executive ability. A revolt in Cuba can be justified only when a good many of the people there are ready to join in it, and when a plan of operations promising success has been made up, and when competent leaders are awaiting their time, and when the hour of opportunity has struck. Several foolish attempts to stir up revolt in Cuba have been made within the past few years by Cubans residing in Florida and New York, but in none of the cases have the results justified the expenditures. The last attempt from Key West was a pitiful flasco.

There will surely be a serious, and, we believe, successful uprising of Cuba against Spain; but the day for it will not be hastened by the frequent collection here of paltry sums of money for the so-called "Revolutionary Fund."

It was doubtless the truth which was tive minds of the South are ever striving to invent that very desirable thing, a cotton-picking ing machine. We say good luck to them! We would like to see any one of them win success. We would like better yet to see a dozen of them successful, for if there were that number of inventions in the market the cotton planter could pick out the best one among them.

But the great State for inventors and inven tions is Connecticut; and this is the reason that we direct the attention of the men and women there to the long-felt want of a cotton-picking machine. ELI WHITNEY, who invented the cotton gin, was born near the Connecticut border. and he died in the State. There must be a thousand, if there be not ten thousand, living inventors in Connecticut; and most of the people whole world. In looking over the Patent Office as you tell a Connecticut man that an invention of any kind is needed he sets his wits to work and begins to make experiments. We do not seem to think, therefore, that our brethren of the South ought to feel aggrieved when we remark, for the special benefit of the Connecticut readers of THE SUN, that a cotton-picking machine is needed, and ask them not all to speak at

The divorce law of South Dakota has been a shame to the State ever since it became a State. It has given the State a bad name. It has had a demoralizing influence upon it. It has brought untold evil upon many families. It has been a source of fraud. It has been useful only to unworthy men and women. At one time the law was so amended as to require a party to a divorce to reside a half year in the State before beginning an action; but this amendment was repealed last week, and only three months' resdence is now required. This legislation is highly discreditable to South Dakota, It i proof that the Legislature has no conception of the proper grounds for divorce, or that it is re-

dless of them. It widens the door of ruin. We notice that the Territory of Oklahoma is trying to keep up with the State of South Dakota in making divorce easy. In this respect the Territory is a bigger fool than the State. Oklahoma ought to try to win a reputation for justice and honor before it asks to be raised to the dignity of a State of the American Union. Plenty of decent men and women will refuse to live in a State reckless of the fundamental principles upon which society and the family are built. No civilized community can afford to spurn those principles.

The laws of the State of New York in the matter of divorce are superior to those of nearly every other State in the Union.

MR. JOHN LA FARGE. The French Society of the Fine Arts Pays Him a Deserved Compliment,

From the Boston Trunscript. A distinction, as uncommon as it is gratifying, has een bestowed upon one of the leading ariists of the United States by the National Society of the Fine Arts in France. By special invitation of the directors of the society of which Puvis de Chavannes is the President and Carolus Durand is the Vice-President), John La Farge is to exhibit in the coming exhibition at it Champs de Mars, in Paris, in the spring, a collection of two hundred of his paintings, composed chiefly of the sketches, studies, and pictures painted in the South Sea Islands and Japan. The exhibiting known under the name of the New Salon, will be opened in April. In addition to the two humbred paintings mentioned Nr. La Farge has also been in vited to exhibit, at the same place and time, a collec-tion of his works in stained glass in which depart ment of art be may be said to stand at the very head. The honor thus conferred upon an emfaunt American artist is not only exceptional, it is unpreced-Never has an invitation of this nature been given to a foreign artist by any artistic society in France. A like honor was extended to James Thuot, a French artist last year.

The generous and broad-minded recognition of an American artist by the French artists who compose the National Society of the Fine Aria is an international episode of interest and significance. Junn La Pare has long been acknowledged by the most of critical authorities in this country to rank with the three or four, most emborn's artists living in America. three or four most eminent artists living in Amorroa, and the action of the fremch painters simply gives an official European confirmation to this judgment of his fellow citizens. He is an original artist a colorist of the first order, and as a decorator be outranks any the first order, and as a decorator be outranks any could be an original artist according to the first order, and as a decorator be outranks any could be an original artists.

Can Mr. Cleveland Be Trusted for Nine Months Without a Congress in Session! To the Editor of The Sux-Sir; It is admitted by those who are in charge of the Appropriation bills that only with the utmost difficulty can all of them be passed before the expiration of this Congress. Suppose that most of them should fall to pass before March 4, what public interest would suffer? Not the slightest inconvenience would be experienced in any necessary and rightful exercise of administrative functions, for all the money needed for the lawful expenses of the Government would be provided by the new Congress, which would have to be immediately convoked.

But, while the American people have nothing to lose, they have a great deal to gain by forcing Mr. Cleveland to call together the new Congress at the earliest possible moment. The House of Representatives which was elected last autumn, and those members of the Senate who have been chosen since that time, are invested with a direct and peremptory mandate from the people. Their claim to represent the wishes and convictions of the country is morally superior to that of any other member of the Federal Government. It is immeasurably superior to that of reamship is safe in any weather. Through the Mr. Cleveland, who is regarded with suspicion, hostility, or contempt by all the political parties, and who in his foreign policy represents nobody except his Secretary of State. It is a defect in our Federal Constitution that

> a President who has lost utterly the public confidence may yet, for nine months out of the twelve in every alternate year, exercise the vast, ill defined, and elastic powers of the American Executive untrammelled by the watchful supervision of the latest and most authoritative mandatories of the people's will. If ever American liberties shall perish, the blow that shatters them will be struck during that long interval of license and impunity. But it is as true of our Constitution as of that of England, that there lurks in it no source of peril and no germ of mischief for which to sagacious men it does not itself suggest a remedy. A President, who is distrusted or despised, can be easily reduced to impotence, can be stripped of his prospective nine months of license by the simple expedient of starving him into submission. By withhold ing most of the appropriations the patriotic and far-sighted members of an outgoing Federal Legislature can compel him, to his complete discomfiture and disgust, to convoke the new Congress on or soon after the ensuing 4th of March. By thus postponing the provision of expenses, the machinery of government would not be in the least disabled, but the arm of a detested Executive would be paralyzed.

At the present juncture there are three matters of grave moment, as to which it would be of obvious advantage to the American people that Mr. Cleveland should be forced to call together the new Congress as speedily as possible. In the first place, no one doubts that the new Congress would solve in a reasonable and permanent way the financial problem, which our Executive has aggravated by futile projects spoken by our correspondent, Mr. G. WILFEED of legislation and by an eagerness to borrow PEARCE, when he said that many of the invenmoney at exorbitant rates of interest. In the second place, the new Congress would instantly repeal the income tax. In the third place, it would hold the rod over Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham, who are manifestly preparing to browbeat and, if possible, upset the Hawaiian Government, on the pretext that a couple of Cuckoos have been arrested for trying to effect by force what our un-American Executive has failed to do by threat and by connivance.

A majority of the Senate, as that body is now constituted, are vehemently opposed to the income tax iniquity. They desire to see the execrable impost repealed at the earliest possible mothere who have not yet invented anything are | ment. They can assure the fulfilment of their constantly trying to invent something. Con- wish in the course of a few weeks, by obstructnecticut brain is the most inventive in the ing the passage of appropriation bills by the reports, it is wonderful to see how often the present Congress, and thus rendering indisname of Connecticut is printed there. In a recent report we saw it page after page. As soon A still larger majority of the Senate recall with wrath and indignation the act of infamy performed by Mr. Cleveland through Minister Willis at Honolulu in the short interval of a month between two sessions of Congress. How can they trust such a man for nine months to exercise unrestrained authority? If they do not trust him, why do they not force him to convoke the new Congress promptly after March 4? The power to force him is in the hands of Senstors, and, if they employ it not, they cannot escape a share of the responsibility for Mr. Cleveland's probable abuse of authority during the nine months to come.

AN AMERICAN DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Commercial Advertiser's Exploits. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading this morning your article on the recent exploits of the New York Commercial Advertiser, I could not but make this observation, viz: How would not but make this observation, viz: How would such methods of making money by that paper be thought of—were they now living—by Noah Webster, the founder of the Commercial under the name of the Mineras in 1789, or his successors, Zachariah Lewis, Col. William L. Stone, Robert C. Sands, John Inman, James West, Thurlow Weed, and Hugh J. Hastings? All of whom, except Inman, were both the owners and the editors of the Commercial. But to imagine even such a state of things under the management of those illustrious editors is simply impossible.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

A Question and An Answer. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : If one declines an

refuses to make report under the income Tax law to the collector, and the latter arbitrarily fixes the as-sessment of said tax too high, what can the victim of this modern inquisition do in the matter? Respec-

BRUGKLYN, Feb. 11. He can vote against the tax at every election.

Another Beauty of the Accuracd Income

To the Europ of The Sus-Sir: As you have shown your penetrating light to the inconsistencies of the in-iquitous income tax, I want to call your attention to a case. A widow, left with an income of \$10,000 a year, having six children to support, all in school, an aned parent and two relatives, widows, with families dependent for a portion of their support upon her, is just able to live as she has always done. Now to has \$120 to pay on the \$6,000 is hard to bea

Why It Can't Be Done.

To THE EUROP OF THE SUN-SIF: The proposition to reproduce our national flag upon a new set of postage stamps is impossible, for the reason that "Old Giory"

er be" licked." Yours patriotically,

A Johnsonian Compliment from Ohio, From the Sulney Journal, By common consent Tue Ses stands at the head for

victorous English, grammatical accuracy, rhetorical excellence, careful ciliting, and correct orthography. From the Adams Freeman

"Young man," said the female physician, "you are in a ban way. I'll continue to call on you." The sufficed release humanf on his chow tooked at her tenderly, and said. "I've in objection, but I secutif advise you first to see papa."

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The Commission and the Property Owners TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I heartly agree with your editorial of Jan. 31, "Philanthropic Tyranny," but nevertheless, as representing large building interests, I hope that Term Sun will withdraw its opposition to the recommustions of the Tenement House Commission. It is quite true that, if carried out, these destrable changes will result in higher rents. But we must remember that they will also result in a great benefit to all owners of tenement build-ings already built. We find that it costs us about \$14,000 to build a five-story, 25x85, coldabout \$14,000 to build a five-story, 25x85, cold-water flat, covering 80 per cent. of the lot. If these regulations are passed, it will cost probably \$1,500 more, and buildings of that size will accommodate fewer persons. Accordingly, the present owners, being able to offer accommodations of a character and at a rate from which others are shut out by the new law, can get a much better return on their property. Further, the main expense of a building being the keeping it in repair, the poorer the structure, if it is substantial, and the more of it there is on the land the more profitable it is to the landlord.

Hesides this, the new regulations will make present buildings a little old rashioned, and they will consequently be assessed at a somewhat lower rate in proportion to their cost, and, when they go to entire ruin, be bought by the city.

The Medical Profession

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Appearing n THE SUN under date of Feb. 5 is a letter from your London correspondent fully setting forth the particulars of what appears to be the most villatnous attack imaginable upon the reputa-tion of a celebrated English surgeon. Even to a layman it must at least seem strange that the editor of what is supposed to be a reputable medical journal should, upon mere hearsay. cast reflections upon the veracity of a man who, to-day, is without doubt the most eminent surgeon in England. Dr. Lawson Tait, than whom probably no professional man is more charitable in his estimate of others, and whose reputation is world wide, has recently been villified by a scurrilous innuendo contained in an article published in the Beston Medical and Surgical Journal. The facts in the case, now published broadcast, containing apologies and offers of reparation from the editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, must indeed be poor restitution to the man whose reputation has been smirched by the pen of a self-constituted censor of professional ethics.

It seems high time for the realm of medical journalism to be disinfected. There are altogether too many "professional barnacles," who, under the cloak of medical journalism, sit upon their self-constructed thrones and pass judgment upon their hard-working and more deserving brethren. They should be scraped off. A physician or surgeon whose very existence, as geon in England. Dr. Lawson Tait, than whom

A physician or surgeon whose very existence, as well as standing in the community, depends upon his good reputation, may be robbed of these by the siurs of some Pharisaical upstart, often disseminated in such an underhand manner that the unfortunate sufferer is wholly unconscious of it until the damage is irremediable. M. D.

"In Broadway, the other day," said a stroller, "I saw a coal wagon that had a chute from its side. This made it possible to deliver the coal direct into the coal hole with the wagon halted snug alongside the curb, and so taking up in the crowded street no more room than any other vehicle."

—"Our gas meter froze up the other night," said a man, "and we didn't have lamps enough to go around, and I went out to buy some candles. It's a long time since I bought any candles, and I didn't know what kind to buy; but when I got to the store I found it lighted up with just the kind I wanted; their meter was frozen up, to: was frozen up, too."

-"I know my age," said a man, "but it is, to me at least, a curious fact that I cannot remember what year I was born in; I have to figure back from my age to find out. I know a man that is just the of He knows the year he was born in, but doesn' ber his age; he finds his age by subtracting his birth year from the present year."

-"I once saw in an open casket in an undertaker's window," said a stroller, "a square card of the coaventional style, announcing the summer-night's festival of a social club; it stood in the casket leaning against the side. It seemed a curious sort of thing to display in a casket, but I suppose the undertaker must have been a member of the club, or he was a friend of one, for whom he had displayed the card.

ilways impressive," said a citizen, "and they are so still, despite the more brilliant illumination of the new er electric light. The electric light may easily be place anywhere at any height, but the very uniformity of the rows of gas lamps added greatly to their impres-siveness. A very striking effect of this kind may be seen on Seventh avenue above the Park. Standing at 125th atreet one may look north and south for a dislevel avenue is lined with lamps set at a uniform

"One of the things about English railroads that pleased me," said a traveller, " was the place at a considerable distance, 500 feet or more, from the station building itself where the train stopped; these station you learned beyond doubt its name. It was interesting as information, and if it was the place you wanted to get out at it was comfortable to know this wanted to get out at it was comfortable to know this unmistakably. As far as reading the name of a place on door of a station, it may be that it can be seen and nly by those in the car in front of it. To be sure, we call the stations in advance, but I think the plain sign, in view as the train approaches, is a good thing.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Ruskin is reported to be in excellent health as Brantwood Coniston in the lake country. nine-year-old plauist named Basil Gauntlet. Hanol, in Tonkin, is now connected by railroad with Langson, four hundred miles away toward the Chi-nese boundary.

Germany's output of pig fron last year was 5.559.899 tons, an increase of over 400,000 tons, or more than Mme. Hissa Ohyama, wife of the Japanese Minister at Vienna, has joined the Roman Catholic Church.

with her husband's consent.

At Portsmouth, the Majestic, sister ship to the Magnificent, has just been launched. It holds the

record for speed in construction, having taken five days less than a year to build. In 1893, for the first time in four years, there was a slight excess of births over deaths in France number of illegitimate births was 76,000, the highest Constantinople's ancient walls are to be restored

two commissions have been appointed to superintend the work. The Turkish Government also proposes to establish a school of architecture in Constantinople. Mr. Henry Harrisse is about to publish anoti book on Americus Vespuccius, showing the pare taken by the merchant princes of Augsburg and Nuremberg in Afracida's expedition to India in 1800. All the little booths in the Champs Elysies, the delight of the chibiren, where cakes and lemonade and toys were sold, are to be removed, and klosks like those on the boulevards, are to take their places; two of these, however, are to be reserved for children's

Last year the Prince of Wales received \$340,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall estates. The property has been well managed since Prince Albert took is in hand fifty years ago, and the income from rents and from royalties from mines has greatly increased. over a million dollars has been put by and invested. Fasting for twenty four or for thirty-six hours has no influence on the muscular power, according to the recent investigations of Dr. Manes, an Italian phy-

sician. He found the power the same, whether measured by voluntary efforts or by electricity. The deviations for longer periods, he thinks, must be at tributed to the effects on the nervous system, respiration, and circulation, but not on the muscles.

The largest salmon caught in British waters during the last twenty five years, according to Mr. H. Ffeuneli, was one caught in the Tay which water. nell, was one caught in the Tay which weighed 71 pounds. There are pienty of instances of fish between 50 and 60 pounds and a few above 60. In Youell's "British Plabes" is the statement that a salmon weigh-

ing 83 pounds was for sale in London in 1821. It seems to be a fact that British salmon do not run as big as formerly.
Divorce has been legal in France now for eight Divorce has been legal in France now for eight years. The first year the number granted was 1.700, the second 4.000; in 1894 it was 8.000; the total for eight years is 40.000. The working classes supply the largest proportion, 47 per cent; the peasants the smallest, 7 per cent. Incompatibility of temper was the cause in 13,000 cases. The most common time for bringing suit is the fifth year after marriage. Geographically, Paris heads the list.

graphically, Paris heads the list.

graphically, Paris heads the list.

France is the land of politeness. Within forty eight hours after Frestdent Faure's election the Paris newspapers had described him as follows: Reactionary; choice of the Monarchists, of the lukewarm, of the Ciericals; prisoner of the reaction; coadjutor of Leo XIII.; creature of the Vatican; quartermaster for Prince Victor or for young Origans; suspect; choice of the canteen; a wretched follow, who is puopy's understudy; that wretched Felix; manikin; absurd manikin; astounding Jack in the box; pupper; gronanikin; astounding Jack in the box; puppet; gro tesque log; mean tool; ridbruious jay; vain turkey cock; petty fradesman; Congo truder; Presiden; for Congo; Faure, the Congolese. The last four epithets are due to the fact that his son in law is adm of the Cours Free State.